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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/518,394	12/17/2004	Bernard Vacher	03715.0144	8214
22852	7590	09/19/2007	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			O DELL, DAVID K	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/518,394	VACHER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	David K. O'Dell	1625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 December 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date September 20, 2005.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-8 are pending in the current application.
2. This application is 371 of PCT/FR03/01873 filed 06/18/2003 which claims benefit to French application 02/07470 filed 06/18/2002.

### **Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103**

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

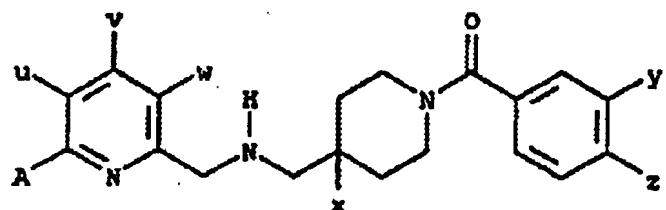
3. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vacher et. al. WO 98 22459 (cited on the IDS of September 20, 2005). The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

#### **Determination of the scope and content of the prior art**

##### ***(MPEP 2141.01)***

Vacher et. al. teaches numerous compounds that are either position isomers or analogs of the compounds of the instant case that have the same utility (activity at the 5HT1a receptor). In particular the compounds on pages 74 and following are reproduced below:

## Dérivés de formule (I) :



74

Tableau 1

N°	A	u	v	w	x	y	z	SEL	F°C
I-40	FCH <sub>2</sub>	H	H	H	F	Cl	Cl	fumarate	159-61
I-47	CH <sub>3</sub> O	H	H	H	F	Cl	Cl	fumarate	139-41
I-52	F	H	H	H	F	Cl	Cl	fumarate	142-44

I-65	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	F	Cl	Cl	Fumarate	163-64
I-66	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	F	Cl	F	Fumarate	156-58

*Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims*

It is clear that the prior art genus claim and species of claim 3 is drawn towards position isomers of the instant case in particular where in the instant case both X and Y are CH, and A is CH<sub>2</sub>F, OMe, and F position isomers of the compounds of Vacher et. al. (I-40, I-47, I-52, respectively are produced see the definition of A above). In the instant case the 3-pyridyl compounds are claimed, while Vacher et. al. describes the 2-pyridyl. Moreover the species of Vacher et. al I-66 is an analog of a claimed species [see example 9] where the X of Vacher is F, the instant case has the definition B is Cl.

*(MPEP 2141.02)*

Vacher et al. do not expressly teach the exact compounds of the instant case.

**Finding of *prima facie* obviousness**

*Rational and Motivation*  
*(MPEP 2142-2143)*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to try analogs and position isomers of those of Vacher et. al. to produce the instant invention. Positional isomers, having the same radical on different positions of the molecule, are *prima facie* obvious, and require no secondary teaching. The experienced Ph.D. synthetic organic chemist, who would make Applicants' compounds, would be motivated to prepare these position isomers based on the expectation that such close analogues would have

similar properties and upon the routine nature of such position isomer experimentation in the art of medicinal chemistry. It would be routine for the chemist to vary the point of attachment in order to increase potency and to establish better patent protection for her compounds. *In re JONES* 74 USPQ 152 (4-methyl naphthyl-1-acetic acid and 2-methyl naphthyl-1-acetic acid obvious over a reference teaching 1-methyl naphthyl-2-acetic acid), quoted with approval by *Ex parte MOWRY AND SEYMOUR* 91 USPQ 219, *Ex parte Ulyot* 103 USPQ 185 (4-hydroxy-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline obvious over a reference teaching 4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline), "[p]osition isomers are recognized by chemists as similar materials", *Ex parte BIEL* 124 USPQ 109 (N-ethyl-3-piperidyl diphenylacetate obvious over a reference teaching N-alkyl-4-piperidyl diphenylacetate), "[appellant's arguments] do not, in any way, obviate the plain fact that appellant's DACTIL is an isomer of McElvain et al.'s compound. This close relationship places a burden on appellant to show some unobvious or unexpected beneficial properties in his compound in order to establish patentability", *Ex parte Henkel* 130 USPQ 474, (1-phenyl-3-methyl-4-hydroxypyrazole obvious over reference teaching 3-phenyl-5-methyl-4-hydroxypyrazole), "appellants have made no comparative showing here establishing the distinguishing characteristics they allege which we might consider as evidence that the claimed compounds are unobvious. It is clear from *In re Henze*, supra, and the authorities it cites, that at least this much is necessary to establish patentability in adjacent homologs and **position isomers** (emphasis added)".

*In re Surrey* 138 USPQ 67, (2,6-dimethylphenyl-N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbamate obvious over a reference teaching 2,4-dimethylphenyl N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbamate), *In re MEHTA* 146 USPQ 284, (2-(1-methyl)-pyrrolidylmethyl benzilate obvious over a reference teaching 3-(1-methyl)-pyrrolidylmethyl benzilate), "[t]he fact that a **position isomer** (emphasis added) of a compound is known is some evidence of the obviousness of that compound. **Position isomerism** (emphasis added) is a fact of close *structural* (emphasis in original) similarity ...". *Deutsche Gold-Und Silber-Scheideanstalt Vormals Roessler v. Commissioner of Patents*, 148 USPQ 412, (1-azaphenothiazines obvious over references teaching 2-azaphenothiazines, 3-azaphenothiazines, and 4-azaphenothiazines), *In re Crounse*, 150 USPQ 554 (dye with *para* (CONH<sub>2</sub>) and *ortho* (OCH<sub>3</sub>) obvious over a dye with the same nucleus and *meta* (CONH<sub>2</sub>) and *para* (OCH<sub>3</sub>) group), *Ex parte Allais*, 152 USPQ 66, (3-β-aminopropyl-6-

methoxyindole obvious over a reference teaching 3-β-aminopropyl-5-methoxyindole), *In re Wiechert* 152 USPQ 247, (1-methyl dihydrotestosterones obvious over a reference teaching 2-methyl dihydrotestosterones), *Monsanto Company v. Rohm and Haas Company*, 164 USPQ 556, at 559, (3',4'-dichloropropionanilide obvious over references teaching 2',4'-dichloropropionanilide and 2',5'-dichloropropionanilide), *Ex parte Naito and Nakagawa*, 168 USPQ 437, (3-phenyl-5-alkyl-isothiazole-4-carboxylic acid obvious over a reference teaching 5-phenyl-3-alkyl-isothiazole-4-carboxylic acid), "[t]his merely involves **position isomers** (emphasis added) and under the decisions cited, the examiner's holding of *prima facie* obviousness is warranted." *In re Fouche*, 169 USPQ 429, (10-aliphatic substituted derivatives of dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptadiene obvious over reference teaching 5-aliphatic substituted derivatives of dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptadiene). *In re Hass* 60 USPQ 552, which found a *prima facia* case of obviousness of 1-chloro-1-nitrobutane over 1-chloro-1-nitroisobutane taught in the prior art, *Ex parte Ulyot*, 103 USPQ 185, which found a *prima facia* case of of 2-oxo-quinolines obvious over prior art a 1-oxo-isoquinoline, *In re FINLEY*, 81 USPQ 383, 2-ethyl hexyl salicylate over octyl salicylate.

*Ex parte Engelhardt*, 208 USPQ 343 at 349, "[i]f functional groups capable of withdrawing or repelling electrons are located in the chain or **ring** (emphasis added) of a biologically active compound, transfer of such groups to other positions in which their electronic effects are lessened or enhanced may alter the biological activity of the modified compound. Hence, **position isomerism** (emphasis added) has been used as a tool to obtain new and useful drugs", *In re Grabiak* 226 USPQ 870, "[w]hen chemical compounds have "very close" structural similarities and similar utilities, without more a *prima facie* case may be made", *In re Deuel* 34 USPQ2d 1210, "a known compound may suggest its analogs or isomers, either geometric isomers (*cis* v. *trans*) or **position isomers** (emphasis added) (*e.g. ortho* v. *para*)".

Moreover the substitution of one halogen for another to make a halogen analog has long been held unpatentably obvious; See *Ex Parte Wiseman* 98 USPQ 277 (1953), where it was held that compounds are rejected over prior art when the difference between the claimed compounds and the compounds of the prior art is two fluorine atoms versus chlorine atoms. The basis of this reasoning is that fluorine and chlorine are both halogen elements from Group VII of the periodic

table and the claimed compound is thus an analog or isolog of that disclosed in the prior art. The compounds are expected to possess similar properties differing only in degree.

A reference is good not only for what it teaches by direct anticipation but also for what one of ordinary skill in the art might reasonably infer from the teachings. (*In re Opprecht* 12 USPQ 2d 1235, 1236 (Fed Cir. 1989); *In re Bode* 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA) 1976). In light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner concludes that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103(a). From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

One of ordinary skill is also one of “ordinary creativity, not an automaton”. See *Leapfrog Enterprises Inc. v. Fisher-Price. and Mattel Inc.* UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT “An obviousness determination is not the result of a rigid formula disassociated from the consideration of the facts of a case. Indeed, the common sense of those skilled in the art demonstrates why some combinations would have been obvious where others would not. See *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. , 2007 U.S. LEXIS 4745, 2007 WL 1237837, at 12 (2007) (“The combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results.”).

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 / 101***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claims 6-8 provides for the use of compounds, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd. v. Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite in that it fails to point out what is included or excluded by the claim language. This claim is an omnibus type claim. They are drawn to the same materials as claim 1, yet carry the term medicament. Is this a method claim? If it is, it has no steps. Functional language as that of the instant claims carries no patentable weight in claims for compositions of matter see *Union Oil Co. of California v. Atlantic Richfield Co.* 54 USPQ2d 1227 where "composition claims cannot, as the appellant refiners argue, embrace only certain uses of that composition. (citing In Re Spada) Otherwise these composition claims would mutate into method claims." It is recommended that claim 4 be deleted.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The claims are drawn to complex pharmaceutical compositions with the compounds of the instant claims and “another medicament”. A few Wands factors are summarized here: **(F) The amount of direction provided by the inventor:** No evidence of synergism between these “medicaments” and the compounds under examination is presented. The claims require another “medicament” of unascertainable scope. **(C) The state of the prior art:** **(E) The level of predictability in the art:** The prior art teaches:

“In some instances, a synergistic combination that we, to our knowledge, discovered empirically will have relevant citations in the literature such that it may appear to have been almost predictable with hindsight. However, many other equivalent predictions would also be made from the literature and these usually do not result in synergy when tested experimentally. In this sense, biological literature contains many anticipatory observations and speculations regarding connections between pathways (and compounds), most of which do not ultimately prove to be synergistic when tested directly.” Borisy et. al. “Systematic discovery of multicomponent therapeutics” PNAS 2003, 100, 7977–7982.

**(G) The existence of working examples:** No working examples exist; **(H) The quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention:** The correlation between the hypothetical synergism between a compound of the instant case with perhaps billions of compounds (“another medicament”) is not shown. The amount of experimentation required

approaches the infinite. See Grant R. Zimmermann “Multi-target therapeutics: when the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.” *Drug Discovery Today* 2007, 12, 34-42.

**"The success of the combination drugs discussed justifies efforts to identify novel multi-target therapeutics early in the discovery process, but the systematic pursuit of combination drugs presents unique experimental challenges. First, multi-target therapies rely upon complexity in the disease system, which must be reproduced in vitro for discovery screening. Second, without a priori knowledge of target pairs that interact synergistically, the vast space of possible target combinations needs to be covered by an agnostic search. Finally, the sensitivity of synergistic interactions to dosing ratios requires substantial experimental investment and specialized analyses for each combination tested.....because the number of combinations expands quadratically with the number of agents being tested, multi-target discovery efforts are usually constrained by the efficiency of the screening platform available. For example, even a small set of 2000 agents generates almost two million unique pairwise combinations."**

It is very clear that undue experimentation is required. The factors outlined in *In Re Wands* mentioned above apply here, and in particular As per the MPEP 2164.01 (a): “A conclusion of lack of enablement means that, based on the evidence regarding each of the above factors, the specification , at the time the application was filed, would not have taught one skilled in the art how to make and/or use the full scope of the claimed invention without undue experimentation. *In re Wright* 999 F.2d 1557,1562, 27 USPQ2d 1510, 1513 (Fed. Cir. 1993).” It is very clear that one could not make/use this very broad invention that has no working examples in this unpredictable art without undue experimentation.

### ***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined

application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7. Claims 1-5 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 2, 9, 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,020,345. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the '345 patent covers position isomers/analogs of the instant case, see the above 103(a) rejection for a detailed discussion as the same species of the WO document are involved (*vide supra*).

8. Claims 1-5 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-4, 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,448,268. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the '268 patent covers the desmethyl analogs, (i.e. where A is H) of the instant case, see the above 103(a) rejection for a detailed discussion of analogs (*vide supra*). See also *In Re Wood, Whittaker, Stirling, and Ohta* 199 USPQ 137 for the obviousness of methylation.

### ***Conclusion***

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David K. O'Dell whose telephone number is (571) 272-9071. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M EST.

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10. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Primary examiner, Rita Desai can be reached on (571)272-0684. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

D.K.O.

*Rita Desai*  
RITA DESAI  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

9/6/07